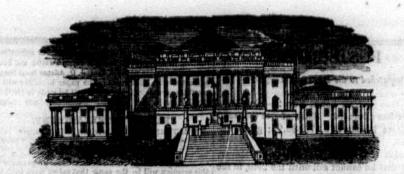
American



Telegraph.

VOL. I.-NO. 210.

WASHINGTON: MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 24, 1851.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, BY CONNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL, At Ten Cents a Week or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

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THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1858. The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California—Legislature Democratic.
Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in

Tennessee-Legislature Whig. SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.
Whigs in italic; Democrats in roman—those marked F. S. are Free-sollers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as Youthern or State

	erm		erm
ALABAMA Ex	pires.	MICHIGAN. E.	pires
Jeremiah Clemens -	1853	Alphous Felch	1853
Wm. R. King (S. R.) -	1855	Lewis Cass	1857
ARKANSAS.	d. Think	MISSOURI.	
Wm. K. Sebastian -	1853	David R Atchison -	1855
Solon Borland	1855	Henry S. Geyer	1857
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Truman Smith	1855	John P. Hale (F.S.) -	1853
	1857	Moses Norris, jr	1858
CALIFORNIA.	****	NEW YORK.	2000
Wm. M. Gwin	1855	Wm. H. Seward (F.S.)	1055
wm. m. Gwm		Hamilton Fish	1857
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1857		1001
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Presley Spruance	1855	Jacob W. Miller	1853
James A. Bayard	1857	Robert F. Stockton -	1857
PLOBIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jackson Morton	1855	Willie P. Mangum -	1853
Stephen R. Mallory -	1857	George E. Badger	1855
GEORGIA.	77.7	опто.	
John M. Berrien	1853	Salmon P. Chase(F.S.)	1855
Wm. C. Dawson	1855	Benjamin F. Wade -	1857
INDIANA.	TOOO	PENNSYLVANIA.	LOUI
	1075		4050
James Whitcomb	1855	James Cooper	1853
Jesse D. Bright	1857	Richard Brodhead, jr. RHODE ISLAND.	1857
Stephen A. Douglas -	1853	John H. Clarke	1853
James Shields	1855	Charles T. James	1857
10WA.	1000	SOUTH CAROLINA.	100.
Comment IV Town.	1853		1853
George W. Jones		R. B. Rhett (8.R.)	
Augustus C. Dodge - KENTUCKY.	1855	A. P. Butler (S.R.) -	1855
Joseph R. Underwood	1853	John Bell	1853
Henry Clay	1855		1857
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	-
Sol. U. Downs (U.) .	1853	Sam Houston	1853
Pierre Soule (S. R.)	1855	Thomas J. Rusk	1857
MAINE.	1000	VERMONT.	TOO
	1010		1853
Jas. W. Bradbury -	1853	William Upham	
Hannibal Hamlin - MASSACHUSETTS.	1857	Solomon Foote VIRGINIA.	1857
John Davis	1853	R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.)	1853
Chas. Sumner (F.S.) -	1857	Jas. M. Mason (S.R.) -	1857
	TOOL	WISCONSIN.	1001
MARYLAND.	***	Isaac P. Walker	1850
James A. Peurce	1855		
Thomas G. Pratt	1857	Henry Dodge	1857
	MISSIS	SIPPI. Jefferson Davis (S.R.)	1857

Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Free-soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wis-consin; Fish, (Whig,) of New York; Foote, (Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote.

	Annexed are the names of the	T
	MEMBERS ELECT.	V
	ALABAMA.	N
	1 John Bragg, (S. R.) 2 James Abercrambie 5 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.) 6 W. R. W. Cobb 7 Alex, White 4 William R. Smith	D D
	1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.)	
	CONNECTICUT.	١.
	1 Charles Chapman 3 C. F. Cleveland 2 C. M. Ingersoll 4 O. S. Seymour	D
	CALIFORNIA.	F
	1 Edward P. Marshall 2 — McCorkle	
	DELAWARE.	T
	1 George R. Riddle	I٦
	FLORIDA.	1
	1 Edward C. Cabell	1
	GROBGIA.	0
	1 J W. Jackson, (S. R.) 2 James Johnson, (U.) 3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.) 4 Charles Murphy, (U.) 5 E. W. Chastain, (U.) 6 Junius Hillyer, (U.) 7 A. H. Stephens, (U.) 8 Robert Thombs, (U.)	fe
	INDIANA.	A
	1 James Lockhart 6 Willis A. Gorman 2 Cyrus L. Dunham 7 John G. Davis 3 John L. Robinson 8 Daniel Mace 4 Samuel W. Purker 9 Graham N. Fitch	ACCD
	5 Thomas A. Hendricks 10 Samuel Brenton	G
	ILLINOIS.	I
	1 William H. Bissell 5 Wm. A. Richardson 2 Willis Allen 6 Thomas Campbell 3 Orlando B. Ficklin 7 Richard Yates 4 Richard S. Moloney	L
	10WA.	M
	1 Lincoln L. Clark 2 Bernhardt Henn	10
	EBNTUCKY.	P
-	1 Linn Boyd 6. Addison White 2 Benj, E. Grey 7. Humphrey Marshall 3 Presley Eveng 8. John C. Breckhnridge 4. William T. Wood 9. J. C. Mason 5. James Stone 10. R. C. Stanton	STTV
	LOUISIANA.	-
	1 Louis St. Martin, (S. R.) 3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.) 2 J. Aristide Landry 4 Isaac E. Morse (S. R.)	1
	1 Moses McDonald 5 Ephraim K. Smart	1

6 George T. Davis 7 John Z. Goodrich 8 Horace Mann, (F. S.) 9 Orin Fowler 10 Zeno Soudder

MARYLAND.
4 Thomas F. Welsh
5 Alexander Evans
6 Joseph S. Cuttenas

3 James I. Omger

3 Wm. McWiller, (S. R.) 4 A. B. Dawson, (U.)

1 William Appleton 2 Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.) 3 James H. Duncan 4 B. Thompson 5 Charles Allen, (F. S.)

1 Amos Tuck, (P. S.) 3 Jared Perkins 2 Charles H. Peaslee 4 Harry Hibbard

2 Obadiah Bowne
3 Emanuel B. Hart
4 J. H. Hobart Haues
5 George Briggs
6 James Brooks
8 Gitbert Dean
9 William Murray
0 Marius Schoonmaker
1 Josiah Sutherland, jr.
2 David L. Seymonr

4 Harry Hibbard

NEW YORK.

18 Preston King (F.S.)

19 Willard Ives

20 Timothy Jenkins

21 William W. Suow

22 Henry Bennett

23 Leander Babook

19 Daniel T. Jones

25 Thomas Y. How, jr.

26 H. S. Walbridge

27 William A. Sackett

10, 28 Ab. M. Schermerhorn

20 Jedetlah Hosford

31 Frederick S. Martin

32 S. G. Haven

33 Aug. P. Hascall

34 Lorenzo Burrous

NEW JESSEY. NEW JERSEY.

1 4 George H. Brown

5 Rodman M. Price

Nathan D. Stratton

6 John R. J. Daniel 7 W. S. Ashe 8 Edward Stanly NORTH
1 T. L. Clingman, (S. R.)
2 Joseph P. Caldwell
3 Alfred Dockery
4 James T. Morehead
5 A. W. Venable, (S. R.)

*R. W. Weightman, (del.)

1 David T, Disney
2 L. D. Cumpbell, (F. S.)
3 Hiram Belt
4 Benjamin Stanton
5 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederick Green
7 Nelson Barrer
8 John L. Taylor
9 Edson B. Olds
10 Charles Sweetser
11 George H. Busby

110.

12 John Welsh
13 James M. Gaylord
14 Alexander Harper
15 William F. Hunter
16 John Johnson
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Cartter
19 Eben Newton, (F. S.)
20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)
21 N. S. Townsend

* Joseph Lane, (del.) PENNSYLVANIA.

2 Joseph R. Chandle 3 Henry D. Moore 4 John Robbins, jr. 5 John McNair Thomas Ross John A. Morrison 9 J. Glancy Jones
10 Miles M. Dimmick
11 Henry M. Fuller
12 Galusha A. Grow (F. S.)

SIVANIA.

13 James Gamble
14 T. M. Bibighaus
15 William H. Kurts
16 J. X. McLanahan
17 Andrew Parker
18 John L. Dawson
19 Joseph H. Kuhns
20 John Allison
21 Thomas M. Howe
22 John W. Howe (F. S.)
23 John H. Walker
24 Alfred Gillimore
1851AND. RHODE ISLAND.

2 Benjamin H. Thurston 1 Daniel Wallace, (S. R.) 5 Arm 5 Armistead Burt, (S. R.) 6 William Aiken, (S. R.) 7 Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.)

James L. Orr, (S. R.) J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) James McQueen, (S. R.) 1 Andrew Johnson 2 Albert G. Walkins 3 Wm. M. Churchwell 4 John H. Savage 5 George W. Jones

1 George E. King

7 Meredith P. Gentry 8 William Cullom 9 Isham G. Harris 10 Fred. P. Stanton 11 Christopher H. William

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

John M. Bernhisel, (U.)

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.)
1 John S. Millson, (S. R.)
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.)
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.)
4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.)
5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.)
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.)
7 Thomas H. Bayly, (U.)
8 A. R. Holladay, (S. R.)

WISCONSIN.

1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.)

3 James D. Doty, (F. S.)

2 Benj. C. Eastman

*Delegates from the Territories.

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES. -1848 Whig.

Total thus far - - 90 115 118 143

Democratic majority thus far -Democratic majority in 1849 -Democratic gain - . majority of the House is

outhern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig) THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

With regard to the vote by States, which only ccurs in case the Presidential election is referred to the House of Representatives, the folowing is the result thus far:

Whig States-7

Florida, Missouri, Massachusetts, onnectic ndians, daine, daine, daslppi, Divided-4 Kentucky, New Hampshire, New-York, Rhode Island. ennsylvania exas, Virginia,

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, O'ONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible express, the expressible expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Consecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are acceptance and acceptable of the consecution of the consecut

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight; trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of the country to the other, and between the most remote

oints.

From our many years' experience in the express busiless, while connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our erom our many years experience in the express business, while connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community,) we feel assured that we shall never cease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewellers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express om New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York. mar 24—tf

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization to Literature and General Intelligence.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization, to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography. Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

The Cristian Navassana will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

Tems.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a

papers in the country.

TERMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Stateman, it will be supplied on the following

ents, or series of the control of th

D. R. GOODLOE.

Colonization Booms, Washington, June 11, 1851.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prespectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Statesman, and to be devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which, it was

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recommen the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization throughout the United States. June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

AND THE

AND THE

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the navions of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

The London Quarterly Review,

following is their list, vis:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGARINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greates parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Black wood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edin burgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesisatical movement in Scotland and the start of the st idberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanns, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published, in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted

this combination, of uniting in one work the best feature of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, imme tiately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beau tiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an extension of the control of the Allahaman and the control of the state of the sta

TERMS: For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annum.
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For any three, do 7 00 "
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00 " For any two, do 5 00
For any three, do 7 00
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00

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Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 10 Publish street, New York. 79 Fulton street, New York. Entrance 54 Gold st

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th.
1550, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected
Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is
aow prepared to receive an additional number of patients;
and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preisanitz,
the founder of the Hydropathic system.) and for several
years past in this country, and particularly in the city of
Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an
attentive physician.
Thestomestic department being under the charge of a
steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to
the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Purkeville Hydropathic Institute.
The main building is three stories high, standing back
from the street about one hundred fost, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms.
The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with
walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of
the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four
rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with
svery convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the
right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant,
stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar
purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hun-

right of the entrance, about two hundred leet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water earried off by drains under ground.

FIE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill. surmounted by a large codar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the waterworks is a circular room, containing the douche both, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of plies, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

MATA CHEPPARD & VAN HABLINGEN, No. 274 Chesnut

CHEPPARD & VAN HABLINGEN, No. 274 Chesnut street, above Tenth, Philadeiphia, have just received per steamer spleudid Table and Piano Covers, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Moreens, and Worsted Damasks

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

METROPOLITAN GUARDS .- This is the title of a new company of youths in this city, between the ages of seventeen and twenty years. The name of Kossuth Guards was at first selected; but at a meeting on Friday evening, at which twenty-six members were present, as we learn from the Republic newspaper, they unanimously declared their preference for the name of "Metropolitan Guards," being desirous, as they say in their constitution, of "encouraging among young men a military spirit, and of being prepared to defend their homes." A committee was appointed on the subject of a uniform and arms. We would recommend for the former the appropriate street costume usually worn to church by genteel young men, and for the latter the per, which is "mightier than the sword." We would also recommend that a good and comfortable drill-room be procured, thirty by fifty feet in size, with a ten-feet ceiling, and that they employ as their instructors in tactics several gentlemen to teach them history, geography, and astronomy; chemistry, geology, and natural history; mental and moral science, grammar, rhetoric, and belles-lettres; or any other accomplishments adapted to render them of the highest usefulness to the city. We think we can guaranty to these young gentlemen an acceptable lecturer for each of five evenings a week throughout the winter, and all without expense to them. We desire the safety of our whole country, and this is precisely the mode of securing

it. We look to our young men for future protection, and would have them prepare themselves aright for the important work. We offer our suggestions in kindness and with respect. May they be so received.

[Communicated.]

The Organization of the House of Representatives. To the Editors of the American Telegraph:

GENTLEMEN: Two or three communications have appeared in your paper in relation to the organization of the House of Representatives, and a probable change of the officers in the Senate. The writers evidently look more to the individual advancement of themselves, or some favorite candidate for the various offices, than an adherence to correct principles and sound policy.

The officers of the House (for I shall only allude to it) should be selected with a view mainly to their qualifications for the various positions to which they will be called, and not to the advancement of any particular interest, or with a view of giving this or that person a clerkship or any other place within the gift of said officers.
As an old member of the Democratic party,

and one who desires that it shall have at least temporary respite from the agitations which for the last two years threatened its demolition as a national party, I desire to urge upon the minds of members what I conceive to be the true policy for them to pursue in reference to the organization.

Three-fifths of the officers are now Democratic; that is, the Clerk, Sargeant-at-Arms and Postmaster. The first two of these were elected by the last Congress, the Clerk in the fifth month, the Sargeant-at-Arms in the first month of the first session, and the Postmaster was elected at the commencement of the 27th Congress; and such has been his popularity, because he has discharged his duty faithfully, declined a change. and Sargeant-at-Arms discharged their duty land went on. with a similar fidelity? And if so, shall they be continued, or will their party remove them to make place for others? These two gentlemen, it must be recollected, were not candidates for the places they now hold, at the organization of the last House of Representatives, but were, like Hercules, called in to the relief of their Democratic friends, when they found they could not succeed with their regular nominees. They are good and true men, and have the confidence of the entire party. Their removal is not sought on account of a faithless dis-charge of their duty; or at least no such has as yet been made. The grounds urged for the dismissal of Judge Young are, first, that, when elected, it was understood that he would not be a candidate for re-election; second, that he did not remove the entire Whig force in his office; and lastly, "because (to use the language of one of his opponents) he has been a pensioner on his party all his life." To the first of these I have only to say, that Judge Young denies that any such promise was made by him, or by any friend with his authority; nor does he know that the condition of his election was placed upon any such grounds by the friends of any person aspiring to the Clerkship at a future time. If so, let all the glory be theirs, for I am sure he wants it To the second-that the efficient discharge of the duties of his office required the retention of certain employees of the former Clerk; and in this he has the written opinion and request of a majority of the Democratic members. To the last-that if the people of a State having seen proper to confer the highest honors in their gift upon one of her sons is a sin, then is Judge Young not sinless, but must

submit, with the best grace he can, to be termed a pensioner, but not an "invalid pensioner," as the sequel will show. Judge Young can appeal to Democratic members of the House as to his standing in the Democratic party, from his advent as a Jackson elector, in 1828, to the present time, with testimonials from the lamented Jackson, Grundy, Silas Wright, Polk, Calhoun, and a host of others, but must content himself with the ver-

dict which will be rendered by the living.
Of Messrs. Glosbrenner and Johnson it is unnecessary to speak, for as yet they have no competitors. The manner in which they discharge their duties is their commendation, and competitors. I presume both will be re elected unless another gentleman from Pennsylvania should be elected Clerk, then, of course, the Sargeant at-Arms will fall, and two men, faithful and true, will be sacrificed, in order that one may be elevated.

This is not written from any unkind feeling toward Mr. Forney or any other gentleman-for him I have the kindest feeling, and have always been his warm admirer, personally and politically-but because I think justice demands that the course and policy which I have marked out should be pursued.

AN OLD-TIME DEMOCRAT.

JENNY GRAY. BY ELLEN ORAHAM.

The next day being Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton rode to church in the old-fashioned sleigh, while Dick drove the young ladies and Will in the double sleigh. Miss Gray was so agreeable and entertaining that the dismal agreeable and entertaining that the dismal young gentleman began to open his heart a little for sunshine. His moody reserve wore away by degrees, and by the time they arrived at the church steps, he mentally decided that he had been too hasty the previous evening. During service some part of the harness became disarranged, so that the church was quite empty by the time he had repaired the mischief and driven round to the steps. But also for confest now. round to the steps. But also for comfort now; whom should he see but Garland, standing whom should be see but Garianu, standing earnestly talking to the young ladies, keeping them entirely absorbed by his pleasing conversation. A cloud gathered on Dick's brow in an instant. He cast a half furtive glance from under his knit brows towards Miss Gray; but she was completely occupied in listening. was enough for our sensitive hero, his dreams were all over now, and he began to despise Garland, innocent though he was of any intention to injure him. In his vexation he nearly upset the sleigh, but the undaunted music upset the sleigh, but the unaunted music teacher, unconscious of giving offence, talked on in the best of spirits, gallantly assisting the ladies into the sleigh, arranging the buffaloes with care, and then to crown his audacity, as Dick thought, jumped in himself and rode down to his boarding-house with them.

A few days passed, and the first disturber of young Thornton's peace of mind left and went to the next house to board her allotted time. But instead of restoring his wonted cheerfulness and bringing back his old smiles, jokes and songs, he seemed all the more depressed and gloomy. The house appeared to him intolerably dull and lonely, his time hung heavily on his hands; he had no heart for business; his very countenance bore the expression of a moody dissatisfied man. His mother was truly alarmed at his unwonted behaviour, and, attributing it all to the weakness of his nervous system, recommended valerion, as usual. What a remedy for his disease! So matters stood when it was arranged that the two singing-schools should meet—the singers of Dalton riding over to Woodstock, and joining their voices with their neighbors'. The evenings were bright moon-light, the sleighing fine, and all the young people were anticipating anxiously the appointed evening. The girls were busy preparing some-thing a little extra to wear, and the beaux were employed in negotiations for sleighs, horses, bells, etc., so that there might be conveyances

Dick met knots of young men talking eagerly every time he passed through the village, and saw signs of the approaching festivity with no very enviable feelings. A new sleigh, fustrous with fresh paint and gilding, was pointed out to him by some communicative individual, as being engaged for the occasion by the master himself. "So he's going to take Miss Gray," thought Dick, with a sigh, as he turned away, and a feeling of envy flashed through his mind, as he suffered himself to think of the enjoyment it would afford him to be in Garland's place. He had just turned his horse's head toward home on the very morning when the important ride was to take place that following evening, when hearing his name called he looked around, and saw no other than Mr. Garland approach ing him. Dick gave him a very cold nod, ac-companied by a look which might have told the schoolmaster, had he not been too busy to study expression, that he was not regarded with much affection in that quarter. But intent on his own affairs, he begged Mr. Thornton's pardon for detaining him, but wished that he would oblige him by taking a message to Miss Gray on his way home, as he was too much occupied to go over himself. Dick looked more majes The question then is, Has the present Clerk tic, dignified, and awful than ever, while Gar-

"Oblige me then," said he, after Dick had muttered something expressive of his willing ness, or rather unwillingness, to deliver the message. "by telling Miss Gray that Mr. Con nor, who is going to take his niece, Miss Willis, to the singing-school to-night, will call for her. This arrangement will be much more pleasant for her, than being crowded with a dozen others into a double sleigh, as she expected to go at first. I would take her myself, he added, "but I can only procure a single sleigh, and that will of course be filled with Lucy and myself."

A new light flashed over Dick's mind, his eyes brightened, and he became wonderfully cordial in taking leave of Mr. Garland. "What a dunce I have been!" thought he: "so it is Lucy, only Cousin Lucy he admires. Why didn't I see it before?" said he, as he called to mind certain blushings and stammerings, which had affected her whenever Garland's name had been mentioned, and which he had been too much blinded to construe aright.

Young Thornton rode toward home in the best of spirits, delivered a certain message to Miss Gray, at which she turned "delightful, rosy red," and he looked very much pleased and very happy. As may be supposed, Mr. Connor was informed that Miss Gray was engaged, and everything looked bright to our hero—"Richard was himself again." His spirits were a little damped by finding that his old friend, Aunt Clary, was favoring his mother with a visit that afternoon, and no doubt, rely-ing on his constancy, anticipated a ride in his

sleigh that evening.
"Why, Richard, you are in haste," said
Squire Thornton, as Joe led his horse to the door; "perhaps Aunt Clary will spend the evening with us; you can drive her home by andby; the evenings are almost as bright as day

"Father, I—I am going away to-night," stammered Dick. "Will must take 'old Sorrel' and drive her home."

A meaning smile gathered about the squire's mouth as he saw how affairs were turning out. What the result of this ride to Woodstock was, may be inferred from various circumstances. After the school closed in the "Thornton district," Dick seemed to have a great deal of business at B--, the residence of some one-I can't say whom. Two or three times a week his horse's head was turned that way, and his horse's feet allowed no rest till be arrived at a little white cottage, a very comfortable place, if we may judge by his unwillingness to leave it.

CHAPTER III.

spring: "here is something for you."

grey colt "all saddled and bridled," stand pawing the ground.

"How beautiful!" said Lucy, as she stroked the arched neck of the graceful creature. "What a superb saddle! Are you really going to give

"The colt is yours already, coz, you have fairly won it. So take it, you little witch, and you can ride to your heart's content."

"But I must give my treasure a name—you have always called it Little Gray, but I shall christen it Jenny—Jenny Gray. You will not be angry, will you? It will do no harm if there

are two Jenny Grays." "Name her that by all means; it will recall such delightful associations. Two Jenny Grays! Pray what are you thinking about? In one short week your little colt will be the only one of that name; the other will be changed, I hope, to Jenny Thornton."

And so it was.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York yesterday morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th instant, and sixty-four passengers. Among the latter is E. H. Thompson, bearer of despatches from London. The Atlantic encountered rough weather on the coast.

Cotton has been very active, with a further advance of \$\frac{1}{4}d.—the sales averaging 12,000 bales daily; of which 4,000 bales are for speculation and export. The stock is gradually de-

The supplies of grain and flour continue light and unequal to the great consumption and ship-

ping. Prices are in consequence firmer at an The Manchester market was improving, and more speculative inquiry existed

The London money market continued easy, and consols had further advanced, closing at

The steamer America arrived out on the 9th. Kossuth was making preparations for his de-parture on the 14th. He was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm, and in his various addresses had been loudly applauded. The Times describes Kossuth's reception at Manchester as the most enthusiastic he has yet met

The new Lord Mayor of London was inaugu-

It has been proposed that search be made for Sir John Franklin on the coast of Asia. Letters from Paris state that of the committee appointed to examine and report upon the bill proposed by the ministry for the repeal of the law of the 31st of May, only two are in fa-vor of the bill. The Socialists are enraged at Louis Napoleon for having permitted the elections of representatives to be made under the electoral law of May. The debate on the elec-toral law will commence on Thursday. The Democratic Socialist Committee of Paris has declared that it will not take part in the elec-tion of the 30th instant, in consequence of the law of the 31st of May, which curtails the elective franchise, and recommends all republican electors to pursue the same course. The Bourse is dull. Paris was perfectly tranquil.

In Spain, the Madrid Cortes were opened on the 5th instant by royal decree. No speech was delivered on the occasion. The accouchement of the queen was not expected to take place till December. The moderate party had completely triumphed at the municipal elec-

ITALY .- Accounts from Rome state that the French troops were making new additions to the fortifications of the Castle of St. Augelo. It is stated that the French and English governments have presented an explicit note to the

Tuscan government, protesting against the adoption of Tuscany by Austria. A letter from Copenhagen says that the question of the succession to the throne of Den-

Another Arrival.

The steamer City of Glasgow, from Glasgow, with dates to the 8th, also arrived at New York yesterday; but her news was anticipated by

the Atlantic. THE CONFESSIONS OF A DYING INCENDIARY .-Unsuspected Parties Accused.—A despatch from Utica, New York, dated on Friday last, says:

"In accordance with the law, H. B. Cooklin was to-day executed for arson. Throughout the dreadful deremonies attendant upon his execution, he manifested great penitence, and said that he thought he had made his peace with his Creator. He made a full confession. which will not be published entire until after the arrest of the rest of the gang. Many other persons are to be arrested, and will doubtless be indicted by the next panel of the grand jury.

Conklin was but twenty-seven years of age at the time he committed the crime for which he to-day suffered the penalty of death. He was six years ago married to the daughter of W. L. Crosby, who then kept the Westchester House, No. 16 Bowery, New York city. He leaves a wife and three small children. In his confession, he mentious the names of some of the most wealthy and respectable citizens of this place, who furnished him with money, and told him they would stand by him in any trouble which he might get into through them. Of fifty-four fires which occurred in this city during the past two years, he applied the incendiary torch to the following places: the First Baptist Church, James Sayer's house, Foster & Dickinson's drug store, Keyser's barn, Harrington's barn, and other places. The confession affects many of the most respectable men in this city.

THOSE POOR HUNGARIANS!-How they do scramble and bang them about! They must find it infinitely worse than the Turkish imprisonment; that at least was quiet. Last night the inevitable Breakyournecksy and the whole party were arrested by his Honor the Mayor, and confined in his wife's splendid drawingrooms until midnight, being meanwhile stuffed to repletion with boned turkey, (forgetting that Turkey had nearly boned them.) champagne that made them forget their campaigns, and oysters that compensated them for the oppressions of Oystria. These outrages upon innocent and unoffending foreigners are disgraceful and ought to be put a stop to.—N. Y. Day

A NOVEL GRIEVANCE. - A correspondent complains that the courteous and attentive clerk who receives paid letters at our post office stamps them with such tremendous force as to "Lucy, Lucy; come here," said Richard endanger the contents. He has suffered by Thornton, one bright morning the following having "a diamond ring smashed into a cocked spring: "here is something for you."

hat." If this is his only grievance, he may use Lucy ran to the door and actually clapped the diamond as a brooch, and wear the hat. But the stamper must make an indebble impression, and our correspondent should not send rings to females by the mails .- Phil. Sun.